BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. N. GESIN, in acknowledging the receipt of the subscissed note, and the very elegant present by which if each accompanied, reserve is that the ansence of the name of the faur donors presents him from expressing to each of them, individually, his sense of the honor they have done him. The Souvear, beautiful as it is, derives its chief luster in the crees of the receiver from the friendly, itsidy, and cordial spert in which it has been teadered to him, and he respectfully offers to his lady correspondent is sincere and hearfelt thanks.

"Mr. John N. Genin is requested by a number of his female customers to accept the accompanying Silven PITCHER, as a shight tribute of respect and admiration of Mr. Genin's praise worthy public spirit, particularly his marked; rellating to their sex, in keeping a dear cressing opposite his store, during the month of February, 1831, when Broadway was impassable."

Genin's Spring Style of Hats were introduced on Saturday, the 14th mat. Gentlemen in what of a Hat, superior in style and quantity, are invited to call. GRNIN, No. 214 Broadway.

HATS-SPRING FASHION. - WARNOCK'S. . 275 Breadway, Irving House, have now ready the ing Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats. The gratifying apiral of the character and style of Hats emanating from certablishment, as manifested in an extensive and raping the style of t idly increasing popularity, is unmistakable evidence idly increasing popularity, is unmistakable evidence idly increasing popularity, is

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING. - PETERon a Humphery, No. 579 Broadway, corner of White-st., in order to make roem for their spring purchases and importations, will sell the balance of their winter stock, together with their large purchase at the large auxilians, consisting of rich Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Tares-ply and superfine Carpeting at 19 per cent. less than former prices. Housekeepers and others should avail themselves of this opportunity for obtaining great bargains. 2011w

Second-hand Pianos of good quality, nd 6] octaves, very low. Cash advanced for Pinnos ir second-hand. Pinnos i ole Hoston Ælolion Pinnos a fine assortment of Boston and New York Pinnos, a' sale or retail. Kn. 277 Broadway.

TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway, will This Morning offer for sale. Wholesale and Retail, their Spring Stock of Sake. Shawls, Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Liness and Demestic Goods, among which will be found the Donna Maria. Maltane Imperial, Crape de Paris, Bareges, plain and fancy, Poplins, Grena dines. Tissues, Imperial Sain Plaids, Printed Jacinets, Organdies, Lawns and Foulards. A full stock of all the newest styles of Shawls, plain and embroidered Graps, brocke, long and square, the Stella Shawl, and a large assortment of light Spring syles. Also, India Shawls, a small invoice of iong and square, in white, black, green and blue, on consignment much under value, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

MORE WET GOODS .- The extensive sale MORE WET GOODS.—The extensive sale of Wet Goods at G. M. Rodine's still continues. G. M. BODINE purchased at abction on Saturday a large amortment of Wet Goods for about one third of their value. These goods will be disposed of at a small advance from invoice prices. These goods consist of 300 pieces Table Demark at 28. do 48. and 38. ob per yard—worth ca. to 8s., 500 pieces Shirting Lineau at 28., 28. 6d and 38. per yard—worth 68. to 31., 1560 warped Quilts, only 32—worth 3. 30; 5 cases fine white Shirting Munin, only 6d.; black and colored Sikz, very cheap. All descriptions of Lineau, Toweling, Naphins, Hendkercdiefs. &c., &c. Come early if you wish to purchase goods cheap.

M. BODINE.

M. 232 Grand-st., cor. Orchard.

RIDING SCHOOL .- W. H. DISBROW, No. MIDING SCHOOL.—W. H. DISBROW, No. 26 of the av. will open on Monday evening, its March, a new Class for Gentlemen, in the noble and manly art of Horse-manship, to contanue each evening during the months of March and April. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming safe and graceful Equestrians, competent to ride on the Road in the spring, should subscribe at their earliest convenience. Terms for a course of the lessons, \$10. Hours, from 7 to 9 octobe.

SPRING TRADE COMMENCED. - Quick SPRING I RADE COMMENCED.— Quicon yeturns and small prefits at A. Bakar's, No. 26 Beckman-st., where you can get fashionable Dress Boots ready made or to order, of the best French Califakra with patent shacks, for \$3.50, stout Boots, \$3.50; French patent leather Boots, \$5.50. Call and examine for your 286 215

Hostery.-Our stock of Hosiery having been selected with particular attention to the supplying of the City Trade with the best articles at the lowest prices, we invite dealers to call and examine our goods. RAY & ADAMS. No. 37 William-st.

We say to every person who wishes to be the owner of a fine tract of Land, or Village Lots, to call on CHAS. WOOD, No 288 Broadway, cor. of Fulton-st., where he can purchase eight Village Leis for \$25, or a Faim of ten or more acres, very cheap.

Taste is seen in the set of a Shirt as much as in the fit of a cost, and the graceful, easy and ex-quisite manner in which the besoms of Green's Shirts adapt themselves to the form of the chest and neck, has long rendered them famous with men of fashion. GREEN's, No. 1 Aster House, is the resort of gentlemen of taste from all parts of the Union.

FowLer & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall. No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston. MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.-The great

fire-side remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various Throat and Lurg complaints. Sold by Mrs. W. Junyus, No. 266 Broadway, and by druggists generally. Mf 2w

Who killed the nasty cockroaches? LYON. Whe killed the ederiferous bedbugs! LYON. Who killed the hopping, biting fleas! LYON. Who killed the hopping, biting fleas! LYON. Who is LYON! The Napoleon Insect Warrior, who is estimated has left more defunct (renches, rats, bugs, &c.) than any other man that we read of our the pages of history. No. ml 31st Broadway.

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION .- Dr. Rosers' Liverwort, Tar, and Canchalagus has been tested by scientific men of unquestionable authority, and proved to combine the most valuable properties. Being free from Didum, no injury is done to the most delicate constitutions. A few done will satisfy the most skeptical of the superior efficacy of this medicine.

L. Scovilla Co., at the Dépôt, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail Druggists. Price—In large

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

-The first concert of the Brooklyn Amateur Sacred Choral Society is to be given to-morrow exeming at the Brooklyn Atheneum. Preparations have been made for an excellent entertaiment.

-The opponents to the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law are notified that a Mass Meeting will be held at Mrs. Prest's (City Hotel) This Evening, to organize means of opposition to the bill now before the Legislature.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

-At a recent meeting of rum-sellers, they resolved not to pay the \$50 license demanded by the Excise authorities. A Committee was appointed to wait on the Commissioners of Excise, and urge them to adopt the \$10 license, as usually charged, instead of the exorbitant impost of \$50 sought to be levied, and also, that licenses should be granted to all applicants of good character. A society was formed to collect funds for defending the cause of the liquor dealers, and several parties in the room put down their names in the contribution list. The meeting was adjourned to this evening.

PHILADELPHIA.

Poisoned-Throwing Vitriol-Markets, &c. errospondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29, 1852

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29, 1852.

Andrew Weaver, aged 33 years, died in Spring Garden on Friday night from the effects of eating poisoned meat. The meat was purchased at market on Wednesday, and on Friday, when Weaver's wife cooked it, the whole family were made sick by partaking of it, and Weaver died. The Coroner will investigate the case to morrow.

Mr. Louis Bechler, painter, of No. 113 North-Fourth at, was shockingly burned last evening in consequence of a woman named Kellett throwing a quantity of vitriol into his face. A law suit pending, in which Mr. Bechler was concerned, was the cause. Mr. B. will lose one of his eyes.

The Flour market is exceedingly dull. The export demand is limited, and only 1,000 bbls, fair brands have been disposed of at \$4.25. There is a re oderate demand for entry consumption within the range of \$4.194.85.95 for common and extra brands. RVE FLOUR comes in slowly, and it takes on arrival at \$3.50. Coan Miach is scarce; sales of 800 bbls. Pannsylvania at \$3.191 bbl. Grain—There is rather more Willart offering. Sales of 4,000 bbls. Pinne Peansylvania Red at 94686. W bbls. which is a decline, and White at \$1.6481 its. RVE is scarce, and taken on arrival for distilling at 72c. Coan is counting in more freely, and the demand being limited, prices have declined it. W bbls. Sales of 0.266 bbls. Scuthern Yellow at \$10. advant. No sales of 0.266 bbls. Scuthern Yellow at \$10. advant. No sales of 0.266 bbls. Scuthern Yellow at \$10. advant. No sales of 0.266 bbls. Scuthern Yellow at \$10. advant. No sales of 0.266 bbls. at 23/e.266 b

Markets Reported by Telegraph PROVIDENCE, Feb 29, 1852.

Corron—The murket has been better supplied.
We quote New-Orleans and Mobile fair, nominal.
Midding fair, 91. Upland fair, 91.291. Wool.—The
demand has been steady, and prices are nominal.
The sales of Fleece at Uxbridge were upon the
whole rather lower than was anticipated, and consequently the market is somewhat copressed. The
effect will probably be only temporary, as the stock
on hand is quite small. The following are the sales
for the week: Fleece, 58,500 lbs. at from 35 to 45c,
mostly at 34, 35 and 46c. Foreige, 1,400 lbs.
at 28c. The sale of Wool at Uxbridge comprises
15,000 lbs. Ohio Fleece, and sold in lots at from 21 to
44cc., according to quality. 70 bales Cleansed and
Colored Wools, at from 37 to 61c. Printing Chorus
—We have no change of importance to note. Prices
are firm. The sales are 38,050 pieces, 26,900 pieces,
60 by 64, damaged, from the wreck of the Roger
Williams, were sold by auction on the 27th, and
brought 3id.

Markets—Reported by Telayrepa. PROVIDENCE, Feb 29, 1852.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. The Cambria sails from Boston or, Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

The Senate at Washington saw, on Saturday, the conclusion, as we trust, of the affair between Messrs. Clemens and Rhett. Clemens finished his speech, and Rhett replied. In decency of demeanor and gentlemanly language, the latter had decidedly the advantage, as, indeed, he has had throughout the controversy. He stated that he should not challenge Mr. Clemens, for the reason that his religious convictions are opposed to fighting duels. He has long been a member of a church, and, as such, fears to offend God more than to incur the disapprobation of Man. Mr. Clemens admitted the validity of this excuse, and said that had he known Mr. Rhett was a churchmember, he would not have used such provoking language toward him. The Senate Chamber was crowded with curious spectators who evidently had counted on a very different conclusion

A Deed of Darkness.

Col. Ephraim L. Snow, Whig Member of Assembly from the XVIIIth Ward (16th District) of our City, was ejected from his seat by a vote of the members present, at 51 o'clock on Saturday morning, after a sitting of some nineteen hours. A bare quorum (65) had, by hours of effort in hunting up absentees and dragging them from their lodgings, been got together to clothe the perpetration of this outrage with the semblance of legality.

None of the fitting accessories of such a deed were omitted. The sitting was rowdy and riotous beyond all Albany example. The accidental majority habitually insulted, defied and menaced the Speaker, accomplishing their purpose at last by overruling his decisions. Liquor was freely dealt out within the Capitol, and a number of the Members were thoroughly drunk. One had to be taken home to cool during the night in order to have him fit to use on the final struggle.

The leaders in this night-foray were Messrs. Cushing of Tompkins and Mike Walsh of this City, of whom the latter alone had the frankness to proclaim that it was the Maine Law he was fighting in seeking the ejection of Col. Snow. And yet there is no other Member of the Legislature to whom that same Maine Law, seasonably passed, would have been such a blessing as to this same Mike Walsh.

The majority on this occasion was composed of the minority at the previous sitting (when Russell Smith's claim to the seat was negatived,) favored by the absence of some Whig Members, who had paired off and left the city on business. Two of the Opposition are said to have each paired off with two or more Whig Members! Six who had paired off were present and voted notwithstanding! Three of them voted each way on the main question, but a vote either way at that hour was a vote against Col. Snow, as it enabled his opponents to make a quorum and thereby turn him out.

Col. James Monroe of our XIIth Ward, (10th District) after dodging throughout the preceding day's sitting, made his grand plunge at last. He voted with the Loco-Fecos whenever they needed his vote, and finally voted to eject Col. Snow from his seat, when his own right (owing to the destruction of the ballet-boxes in the XIXth Ward and the riotous conduct of the Election in both the XIIth and XIXth) was and is infinitely more questionable than Col. Snow's. We presume he received a majority of the votes cast in his District, but the returns did not and could not show it. In his own Ward, a full third of the voters could not get near the polls, while in the other one ballot-box was destroyed and the other so bewitched by rioters that nobody could tell what votes were in it when the Election was arrested by violence.

If the Whig party is finally rid of this unprincipled trimmer and double-dyed apostate, that riddance will be cheaply purchased by the loss of the Assembly for the balance of the Session. We trust he will henceforth be openly in the ranks of those for whose votes he is eternally fishing land whose dirty work he is continually doing.

- Well : they have got Col. Snow out at last. It has been a hard siruggie, but the engineers seemed to consider the object worth its cost. The next thing is to keep him out. We presume the matter will receive further attention in the Assembly today, but we do not see that anything can legally be done there to neutralize the injustice thus perpetrated. The case now goes back to the People for settlement at a Special Election, in which the Rumsellers' long purse of \$100,000 will be brought to bear potentially against us. If colonization can be thoroughly prevented, we do not fear the result. Look out for an increase of boarders at the groggeries of the XVIIIth Ward during the next two weeks!

A Rum Business.

We have hitherto maintained that the outery in our City against the Maine Law was almost entirely got up by those interested in the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquors-that their patronage, personal solicitations, and presumed political influence, formed the motive tower by which the entire machinery was moved.

They, on the other hand, contended that the People of our City were intensely hostile to the Maine Law-that "nearly our entire voting population" were of that way

Well: they have had their " Grand Mass

Meeting," and its results are before the public. What do they show?

For that meeting, ample time was taken and thorough preparation made. There was no lack of money to get it up in the most imposing manner. It was held at the finest and most accessible Hall in our City. Nearly every citizen of any weight of character or forensic ability was urged to take part in it as an officer or a speaker - nav. not merely urged, but threatened. We know that it was freely given out (in an undertone) that the Liquor men were determined to "know their friends"--that they should regard a refusal to serve, no matter on what pretext, as evidence of hostility-and would remember it. Aspirants for public honors who declined to figure on this occasion knew that they were mortally offending an interest which, under the machinery hitherto in use, could infallibly control nominations

if not elections. And vet-

The meeting was called to order by Wm. S. Duke, a distiller.

The officers appounced were

President—Robert H. Morris.

Vice Presidents—John Anderson, Edmund Griffen, Robert B. Coleman, Oscar W. Startevant, Jas. S. Libby, Richard French, Dr. A. F. Vache, W. B. Lawrence, Charles S. Francis, Robert T. Haws, Solomon Kip, Andrew Hood, Elijah F. Purdy, W. S. Corwin, Nathan C. Ely, William H. Cornell George W. Jenkirs Augustus Embury, Jno. W. Culbert, Bradish Johnson, W. S. Duke, and J. McNange.

Secretaries—John J. Herrick, John McMichael, Samuel Bievoort, Jr., and Stephel Van Nostrand.

Of these officers certainly one-third, and we think more than one-half, are engaged in manufacturing or vending Intoxicating Beverages-while some of them are famous for making rivers of the meanest and worst Liquor ever sent forth to madden and destroy their fellow men, not to speak of the 'swill mila' simultaneously produced, to destroy more children every year than, Herod did in all his life.

The resolutions were offered by P. W. Engs, a leading wine-merchant.

Do we give just cause of offense in stating these facts?

We know Mr. Engs and several others of these dealers in Alcoholic Beverages to be highly respectable men. We do not say the others are not so. We only urge the fact that men standing in the relation they hold to the Maine Law question would ob. viously not have been used in this connection if others of any sort of standing could have been pressed into the service. The managers understand the value of appearances too well to have disregarded them thus except under the pressure of the direst necessity.

-The speakers at this meeting (beside the Chairman) rejoice in the appellations of 'Mr. Spencer,' 'Mr. Thompson,' and 'Enoch E. Camp.' The last-named gentleman we had heard of before. He was altogether the most entertaining and delightful of the Rum orators, though we cannot approve his turning upon the Vice-Presidents in the savage, elephantine way he did in his denunciations of bad liquor as the cause of all the mischief. It was all true, every word, but that was not the place to utter it. Still there is an excuse for his bluntness suggested in the following paragraph of his speech, which we quote from the sympathizing Herald:

"Let me tell you, that a little toddy often makes a "Let me tell you, that a little toddy often makes a man more honest, (the sentiment and the dumb action of the orator tapping his breast, as if applying it, produced the most ludicrous effect, and it was some minutes before the laughter subsided.) I have seen men who, with the effect of a congenial glass, spoke their mind freely and independently, and advocated principles which they never would have dared to have done without its ennobling influence. [Laughter.]"

-In all seriousness, does any man believe that 'Mr. Spencer,' 'Mr. Thompson' and 'Enoch E. Camp' will be organs selected by this great City to utter sentiments in which "nearly our entire voting population" are heartily agreed. If any body supposes that these were chosen by the projectors of the meeting in preference to George Wood, Willis Hall, Ogden Hoffman, N. B. Blunt, J. Prescott Hall, Charles O'Conor, Francis B. Cutting, James T. Brady, John M'Keon, John Van Buren, James S. Thayer, T. E. Tomlinson, L. B. Shepherd, &c. the supposition discredits his cemmon sense. We venture to say that if a retainer of \$1,000 could have procured a speech from either of the seven first named in the above list, it would have been deemed a capital investment. Now not one of these gentlemen, so far as we are aware, is a tetotaler, vet none of them saw fit to appear on the Metropolitan boards for the Rumsellers' benefit. Contrast the list of Vice-Presidents of this meeting with that which either of the great parties of our City can put forth when it makes a serious effort. Gentlemen distillers and liquor-venders! why put us to the trouble of fighting it out? The case is against you, as your own show of hands has clearly established. Why not imitate the discretion of Capt. Scott's coon and 'come down?' That would save a world of ill feeling and trouble, and you clearly see that it must end there at last.

The Facts in the Case.

Cel. E. L. Snow was last fall elected Member of Assembly from the XVIIIth Ward of our City by the following vote :

Mr. Snow's vote was reduced below what it would have been by systematic appeals to the Liquor-selling interest to oppose him, on account of his known Temperance principles. Handbills were circulated through the Ward prior to the Election calling on the voters to oppose him on that account. The Ward is decidedly Whig.

Mr. Smith claims to upset the return on these grounds 1. In the IVth District, on counting the voter

in the Assembly box, one double ballot was found and by unanimous consent destroyed This ballot is said to have been for Smith, and

his counsel urged that it was composed of two ballots interlocked, and was therefore improperly destroyed-or that it should at least have count-

ed one for Mr. Smith. 2, After destroying this double ballot, it was found that there were still two votes more in the Assembly box than there were names of voters on the poll-list. The votes were thereupon returned to the box, and one of the two Whig Inspectors drew out two ballots, which were destroyed. These, it is said, were both for Smith, while it is alleged in his behalf that the Inspector who drew kept his hand some time in the box, until he was asked 'not to stand fumbling the ballots, but draw.' And, being sked afterward how he happened to draw two Smith ballots, he answered 'You do n't suppose would draw Whig ballots, do you !'-a jocular remark which an honest man would be quite apt to make, but which one who had been cheating would be very certain not to do, in the presence of fifty persons of both parties.

3 The vote of one David O'Keefe was reected at this poll. [Reason-He offered his votes and while the Inspectors were sorting the ballots, he vanished, before any inquiry was or could be made as to his right to vote. As he could not be found, his ballots were destroyed, there being no evidence that he had a right to vote, and a very strong presumption, founded on his own conduct, that he had no right]

Such is the state of facts upon which a minority of the Assembly, reversing the action of a fuller House the preceding day. has seen fit to eject a Member as fairly returned as any on the floor. The basis of its action is an assumption that the two Whig Inspectors in the District above named are swindlers and perjurers, for they have sworn that their every act was done in good faith and in perfect fairness to the rival candidates. If so, then is Col. Snow as fairly elected as any Member of the House. Is it not a great stretch of presumption for fifty men in Albany, with a decided preponderance of testimony in favor of Col. Snow's right, to override it all with a decision which affirms what they cannot know, and what those who only can know solemnly attest is untrue?

Mr. Layard in Office.

The most striking bit of news by the Africa, is that of the appointment of Mr. LAY-ARD, of Nineveh memory, to the Under Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs. This is one of the first acts of the new Foreign Secretary, Lord Granville, and is of good augury for his career. It is an era in politics at which even Mr. Carlyle might relax his frown, when a man is appointed to office for no other reason than that he is fit for it. Mr. Layard has had experience in diplomatic life. He was for a long time Attaché to the British Legation at Constantinople, and his career in the East has displayed, not only the shrewdness of the savan, but the indomitable energy of a man of affairs. One who has, like Mr. Layard, grappled with the thorny side of things. and has proved his courage, and has achieved success before the world, is eminently worthy of that public recognition which he has new received. This act of Lord Granville is England saying to Layard what Englishmen had already said in chorus-"You deserve well of your country."

In his new position as a subaltern of the Foreign Secretary, it may be fairly presumed that Mr. Layard's sphere of operation will lie among the affairs of countries in which he is personally most interested, and of which, by long familiarity and research, he knows probably more than any other Englishman. The importance of the situation will be better understood upon reflecting that the Eastern Question, and especially the Syrian part of that question, is the point upon which Great Britain will be brought in contact with Russia. The peace of the vastfertile, and almost deserted Syrian region of the three great Powers to take the first step toward occupation or toward the disturbance of the present state of things. It is of the last importance, therefore, that England should have no gold-laced puppet, but a man of practical experience and executive talent, to look after her interests in that part of the world. Russia contrives to maintain an ascendency at Jerusalem by endow. ing liberally the Russian Church there, which is under the especial patronage of the Czar, and thus she influences Syria. The Russian policy is to obtain territory upon the Mediterranean. The English, within a quarter of a century, have dislodged the French from those shores, and have entirely superseded them in Egypt. The importance of India to England is the measure of the importance of a constantly increasing English influence in the Mediterranean and the adjacent countries; and if Lord Granville-who has yet his spurs to win-means to conduct his foreign administration in a manner at once so independent and sensible as this appointment indicates, there is no doubt that

those spurs will be of the purest gold. But there is something more than individual in this matter. In the person of Mr. Layard, Science, Literature and Art are honored by the State. It is a strain from Plate's Republic let into the prose of daily politics and life. "The tools to those who can use them," was the maxim of the greatest Ruler of this century, and this act is an acknowledgment that the interests of various countries are manifold and complex, that there may be other relations than those purely political,-that a man has not shown himself ncompetent for practical action, because he has imparted new luster to the generous studies and research of his country, and that he is not necessarily unfit to do one thing well, because he has achieved brilliant success elsewhere. It is a fine denial of the Lombard-st. theory that D'Isra eli cannot be a good Prime Minister, because he is a good author, and recalls the time when John Milton was made Private Secretary in the same department, and the Parliament of England voted him a thousand pounds for his defense of the English people.

The Tribune abuses Mr. Webster because he was and is in favor of the Compromise; and yet it is very generally understood that the Editor is in favor of Gen. Scott's being the candidate of the Whig party. Are we to infer from this that Gen. Scott is opposed to the Compromise! [Cour. & Enq. We know nothing of Gen. Scott's views

of 'the Compromise,' and have never inquired. So long as he don't try to force them down the public throat, and stigmatize as a Disunionist every one who dissents from them, we shall borrow no trouble concerning them. The Courier will do as it sees fit about following the example.

The Tribune was rather earlier known as a supporter of 'the Compromise'-that is, of Mr. Clay's bill for settling the Territorial and Boundary Questions, which threatened to convulse the Union-than Gen. Scott, or, we think-Mr. Webster. We worked for that measure when The Courier was silent or hostile, and still

approve it, and would support it if it heeded support, which it does not. No part of it is in any danger of being disturbed. But the Fugitive Slave Law, which Mr. Clay was ultimately induced to include in a grand scheme of pacification, but which did not even modify the active and deadly hostility of its own authors (Messra Mason and Hunter) to 'the Compromise'-we disliked from the first, and have been led by experience to detest. And it is this odious measure, disgraceful to the civilization and humanity of our age, which Mr. Webster and his cbterie commend as 'the Compromise." In our view, it is but an ugly and deforming excrescence on that Compromise's back. But we did not attack Mr. Webster "because he was in favor of the Compromise," but because his superfluous and overwrought exhortations to devotion to the Union, obviously implied that men every whit as loval as himself were Disunionists.

monly believed that Col. Snow retained his seat in the Assembly on Thursday by his own vote. The fact is otherwise. In the first place, Mr. A. SMITH (Whig) moved that Russell Smith is not entitled to a seat on this floor. This Mr-Van Santwoord (Opp.) moved to amend by substituting that ' E. L. Snow is not entitled to a seat on this floor.' Mr. Smith accepted the amendment, and this proposition, thus amended, was voted upon and negatived-Yeas 58; Noes 57-thus affirming Col. Snow's right to the seat. On this proposition, Col. Snow did not vote-so that his right was established without his vote. Considering it so established, he afterward voted to sustain the Speaker's decisions, and against the claim of Russell Smith to his seat-but Smith's claim would have been negatived (by a tie) without Snow's vote. These are the facts. And in the face of them fifty three Members, on Saturday morning, assumed to eject Col. S. from

Col. Snow's Vote .- It is very com-

The Whig Members of the Legislature of Delaware have nominated Winfield SCOTT for President, and recommend June 17 next, and Philadelphia, as the time and place for the Whig National Convention.

The Steamer Baltic at Washington. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 27, 1852.

The magnificent steamer Baltic has moored in sight of the National Capital, and though never to far from home (on the broad Atlantic) before, she does not seem at all abashed in the presence even of Congressmen, grave Senators, and other great folks who inhabit Washington. The thousands who flock to see her, gaze with wonder and admiration at her fair proportions. It strikes me that this surprise is but natural, since it is a universally admitted fact that a nobler specimen of naval architecture does not float.

It is quite generally known that the owners of the Baltic, &c., are desirous of obtaining further appro-priations from Congress to enable them to keep up the line and compete with the Cunarders, which are liberally supported by the British Government. So Mr. Collins concluded to take round a specimen of his boats to the capital, and let the Members of Congress see exactly what sort of craft it is for which he asks the further protection of Government. The position of Mr. Collins, a prominent Free Trader, in asking the protection of Government for his line, will no doubt be considered as somewhat at variance with his theory; but that is his own affair, and this application may result in the conversion of that gentleman and his associates to the true and just dectrine of Government Protection to American industry and skill against the poorly-paid labor of

The Baltic, with about 100 prominent citizens of New-York, as invited guests, sailed from her pier at the foot of Canal-st., ten minutes past 11, A. M., on Wednesday. Passing down the North River, she exchanged salutes with the British steamer Canada. at Jersey City, and run the English ensign up at the forepeak. Moving on majestically down the Bay, she passed the Light Ship off Sandy Hook in just one hour from her dock. At 8 o'clock and 10 minutes we passed Cape Henry Light, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, having made the distance of 245 miles from Sandy Hook in 19 hours, against a heavy south-west wind. Up to this point nothing noticeable occurred on board, beyond the usual amount of talking, eating, drinking, and sea-sickness, which at-Baltic moved on due north, up the Chesapeake, and at 2 o'clock entered the mouth of the Potomac, and passed 65 miles up that river, and at 6; o'clock came to archor for the night, it not being deemed sale to navigate that stream with so large a craft except by

The steamer got under way in the morning, and slowly and cautiously feeling her way up the crooked and shallow channel of the Potomac, anchored off Alexandia at about half past 12 to-day. On passing Mount Vernon, minute guns were fired from the Baltic, and passengers and all hands stood on deck with uncovered heads.

Before reaching Alexardria, a meeting of the pasengers was held in the cabin, CHAS. King, of Columbia College, in the Chair, and ex Mayor Mickle acting as Secretary, at which the following resolutions, reported by Hon. John R. Thompson, of New Jersey, were unanimously adopted:

Jersey, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the thanks of the company assembled is the U.S. Mail Steamshy Ballic, he expressed to E.K. Cellins, Esq., for the opportunity as has afforded to those, on this most agreeable trip from New-York to Washington, or becoming personally acquainted with the admirable qualities of the noole vessel, her speed, her comfort, her strength; the partection of her machinery, so far as they are competent to judge, and the quiet precision and accuracy with which it works.

Resolved That as Americans we regard this enterprise of the Colina lines as a sational enterprise, for which no ressemble extent of aid from the national Treasury should be withheld, and that whether for purposes of peace or war, the advantage of commerce by the sure and rapid conventible at need into ships of war of the first class—this enterprise has our admiration and our earnest wishes for its cinitized properity.

ter, me has our admiration and our earnest wishes for its custinued prosperity.

Resolved, That the abandonment of this line of American steamers to Eughand would at ence throw into the hands of our commercial rival all the advantages of sleam communication between England and the United States.

Resolved, That, as a cheap and efficient school for the training of officers and engineers for the service of a steam navy, we especially commend this line of occan also makes to the public aid and pratection.

Resolved. That a committee of gentlemen be appointed to present these resolutions, doly authorized, to Mr. Collins, and, with his permission, to publish them in the newspaners.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. Collins, in compliance with

the fifth resolution :

the fifth resolution:

CHARLES KING, ANDREW H. MICKLE, C. O. HALSTED.

New York: Liest. Bartlett, U. S. Class Survey;

DUDLEY BEAN, N. C.; C. M. WOODBURY, Capt. DELANG,

Mass.; Capt. HACKSTAFF, Comp.; John R. THOMPSON,

N. J.; HENNY S. GARRETT, Md; Capt. CROFFAR, Va.;

JOHN S. LITTLE, Cabfornia.

Appropriate and spirited remarks were made by

Mr. King, W. Von Rasloff, an officer of the Danish Army, Capt. ELDRIDGE, and others.

Mr. Collins was called out by some remarks of Lieut, BARTLETT and a toast at the dinner table today, and made a very happy and vigorous speech, which was heartily responded to by the company

Among the passengers not already mentioned I noticed ALEX. HARILTON, Mr. DEAN, President of the Croton Board, Mr. Donos, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, Calvin Cotton, HENRY O'RIEL-LY, the indefatigable telegraph builder, Mr. ELISHA Riggs, ex-Alderman Mongans, Clark of The Knickerbocker, SANDFORD of The Journal of Commerce. several Aldermen, ex-Aldermen, &c.

Of the 'feed' provided for us during this excursion. it is perhaps sufficient to say that it was such as might have been expected on board such a ship. The trip has been altogether an agreeable one, and everybody has been delighted with everything-excepting always the sea sickness, which afflicted only the green ones, among whom 'this deponent' has the misfortune to be classed. Ugh! I shall return by Railroad. Yours, exceedingly,

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERNER .- The steamship Southerner, Capt. Foster, from Charles ton, arrived yesterday, with 31 passengers, and \$18,000 in specie to J. G. Winter & Son. THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beauty at

EXXIII CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1852 Nothwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Senate galleries were densely parked at an early hour, with persons auxious to hear the conclusion of Mr. Clemens's speech in reply to Mr. Rhett.

THE CENSUS. Mr. Sewand presented a resolution from

the Legislature of New York, in favor of a compen-dium of the Census. Also a petition from 476 em-zens of Ningara County, N. Y. against granting an extension of the Wood worth patent.

THE BRIETT AND CLEARS'S CONTROVERSY.

Mr. CLEMENS said that in one of the pa-

Mr CLEMENS said that in one of the papers of this city it was stated, this morning, that the Serate was sisgraced by what took place yesterday. When the Senator from South Carolina announced his determination to make an assault—when he came prepared and armed for carrying that assault into execution, by reading all descriptions of accusations—could any one be so unreasonable as to suppose he should be allowed all the war on his side! Had the Senator confined himself to a review of his political course, he would have uttered no term of narshness, but the Senator had attempted to defame him personally—had sought out ma low and acurilous newspaper in Alabama a charge against his private character, and had attempted to give it dignity and importance by retailing it here. When the Senator did this, he had treated him and his charge in the only manner they deserved. Nothing eise that the Serator sad against him was new it had already been said over and over again in Alabama, and had there been refuted. It was not because he had been charged with the abandoament of States Rights principles that called forth his accuse he had been charged with the abandoament of States Rights principles that called forth his accuse he had been charged with the abandoament it had already been said over and over again in Alabams, and had there been refuted. It was not because he had been charged with the abandoamest of States Rights principles that called forth his remarks, but it was the attack upon his personal integrity which demanded the use of that language, which he never intended to recall. Mr. Gemans then proceeded to refute the attack made upon his political consistency, concerning the Compromise Act, before and since their adoption. He had denied in debate on the Compromise that the President had power to coerce Texas into submission, but had not, by that, admitted, that Texas was a sovering and independent State—independent of the Constitution of the United States. All States were sovering, except so far as their sovereignty was circumserised by the Constitution of the United States. In his speech in December, he had enumerated a half-dozen attributes of sovereignty which were denied to the States by the Constitution of the United States. Of these, the Senator had seized upon one, that the States had no power to punish treason. He did not mean to say that South Carolina could not declare muder, riot, or forcible resoue as treason, and hang those who should commit either of those ofenses. But, would that make it treason! Treason could only be committed against that power whose laws and authority were supreme in the State. The Constitution of the United States was the supreme law, and he said that the Constitution and laws of the United States should be the supreme and paramoun law—anything in State Constitutions or laws to the and anthority were supreme in the State. The Constitution of the United States was the supreme law and he said that the Constitution and laws of the United States should be the supreme and paramonal law—anything in State Constitutions or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. Suppose Congress should pars a Revenue Law and South Carelina forbids its execution, and the United States officers in Charleston call upon the citizens of that city to admin the execution of that law—which constitution is paramount? The laws of the land. Can South Carolina say it is treason to obey? She may hang the man for obeying, but she can never make it reason. It was true he had, on a former occasion, declared his intention to stand by Alabama; he said so now. He was for Alabama; right or wrong; but he was not for her because of the miserable right of peaceable secession—He was with her when all other measures were in vain; and when, to throw off an intolerable yoke, she commerced a revolution, would standly her in such revolution, and in so doing he never would expect anything but that her revolution would have to be accomplished and maintained by the strong arm of force. While he had been endeavoring to quiet agitation and allay excitement, the Senator had been busy keeping them alive and and placing them in places where they did not exist. If any one was responsable for the state of affairs in California, which preceded the commencement of the last Congress, it was the South. The Senate passed Walker's amendment giving Government to California, which preceded the commencement of the last Congress, it was the South. The Senate passed Walker's amendment giving Government to California, and her people made one for themselves. He had always said that the admission of California would have adopted that amendment, and California was wrong. He said so now; but what was he to do! Was he to go home and preach secession? Was he to go home and preach the establishment of a Southern confederacy with these States left, for the others had had a constitutional; but if he had, was he to set up his epinion against the judgment of so many other Southern men who thought and voted differently! Was he to declare howelf infallible and against the recorded opinion of so many true Southern statemen, lead the people of Alabama up to a horrid field of civil war, and pronounce those who differed from him false to the Constitution! He denied that he ever counseled a dissolution of the Union. He read from his recently distributed to the Constitution of the Union. of civil war, and pronounce those who differed from him false to the Constitution! He denied that he ever counseled a dissolution of the Union. He read from his speech of Feb. II, 1850, in which he pronounced the charge of being a disuntonist a great absurdity, and repeiled it as utterly unfounded. In that speech he said he did not believe a cisunionist existed at the South. He now fully confessed his mistake. He then believed the broad savannahs of the South were not the home of a single traitor. He admitted now his opinion was changed, and if the Senator would test a charge of inconsistency on that point, he would plead guilty at once. He read other extracts from his speeches, in which the dissolution of the Union was repeatedly disavowed. In the debate on the Vermont Resolutions, he had declared that the North must pause and retrace their steps. It had done both. At that time, Senators from four-teen States were under instructions to vote for the Wilmot Proviso; they paused, and before that session closed the Wilmot Provise was dead. Senators refused to obey their instructions or had them repealed. Instead of passing the Wilmot Proviso below thirty-six thirty, a bill was passed extending slavery up to thirty seven. More was obtained thas the Nashville Convention asked. Since then the Northern States have ceased their offensive enactments. Conventions and assemblages have deciared their determination to abide by the Constitution. Senators have been elected in New-Jersey and Rhode Island who are Compromise men over opponents opposed to it. The South would find no supporters better than those two Senators. He then described the Union, with the Constitution preserved—such was the Union he desired to maintain. When the Senator from South Carolina went home and told the people that the North was a horde of robbers who were stealing away the substance accumulated by Southern blood and valor, it was not surprising that the feelings of those he addressed should become embittered and poisoned, till they became resiles went home and told the people that the North was a horde of robbers who were stealing a way the substance accumulated by Southern blood and valor, it was not surprising that the feelings of those he addressed should become embittered and poisoned, ill they became restless under a supposed engine of oppression. He then repeated his argument that precedents for the admission of States had no uniformity—that some were admitted under circumstances different from others. Some States were admitted without any act of Congress having been passed illowing them to form State Governments. The Senator had referred to a controversy between his and Mr. Foote. They had had a discussion upoconsistency, but it was entirely courteous and friendly—there was nothing in it of that rancorous bitterness which characterizes the Senator from South Carolina. The Senator ought to be the last man to speak of disunion. On one occasion John Q Adam presented a petition to the House praying a dissolution of the Union. A resolution was introduced to expel him. Mr. Botts moved to lay the resolution on the table. The Senator from South Carolina, then in the House, voted against Mr. Botts's motion, thereby showing his desire to expel Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams's crime compared to the belief of the right of petition, and declared his opposition to the prayer of the petition. Yet, for presenting such a petition, the Senator desired to expel him. What was Mr. Adams's crime compared to the Senator's own, who here openly, publicly proclaimed himself a disunionist? Mr. C. then defended his votes of the Texas Boundary bill, and an act abolishing the slave used in that District. He repeated that Mr. Calhoun died in the belief that secession, by a single State, was madeses. Before his death, he told Mr. Calhoun died in the history between the second to the filter than he had, but not without arraying Tenaessee against South Carolina, and Kentucky against Virginia. Hie wanted a platform on which all the Southern States could state part in it. The August election